

AD-A161 782 HOST MATERIALS FOR TRANSITION-METAL IONS WITH THE NON  
ELECTRONIC CONFIGURATION(U) HARRY DIAMOND LABS ADELPHI  
MD C A MORRISON ET AL. OCT 83 HDL-DS-83-1 1/1

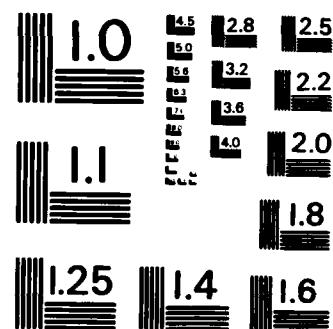
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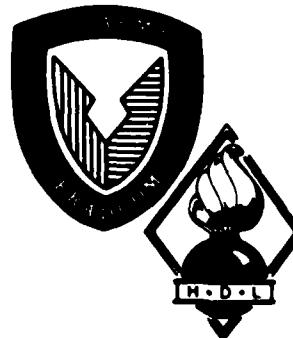
HDL-DS-85-1

October 1985

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Host Materials for Transition-Metal Ions  
with the  $nd^N$  Electronic Configuration

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REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE		READ INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE COMPLETING FORM
1. REPORT NUMBER HDL-DS-85-1	2. GOVT ACCESSION NO. AD-A161782	3. RECIPIENT'S CATALOG NUMBER
4. TITLE (and Subtitle)  Host Materials for Transition-Metal Ions with the $nd^N$ Electronic Configuration		5. TYPE OF REPORT & PERIOD COVERED  Data Summary
		6. PERFORMING ORG. REPORT NUMBER
7. AUTHOR(s) Clyde A. Morrison Richard P. Leavitt Amanda F. Hansen		8. CONTRACT OR GRANT NUMBER(s)
9. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME AND ADDRESS Harry Diamond Laboratories 2800 Powder Mill Road Adelphi, MD 20783-1197		10. PROGRAM ELEMENT, PROJECT, TASK AREA & WORK UNIT NUMBERS  AMS Code: 6111023B0011000 Program Element: 61102A
11. CONTROLLING OFFICE NAME AND ADDRESS Director Night Vision and Electro-Optics Laboratory Fort Belvoir, VA 20060-5166		12. REPORT DATE October 1985
14. MONITORING AGENCY NAME & ADDRESS (if different from Controlling Office)		13. NUMBER OF PAGES 19
		15. SECURITY CLASS. (of this report)  UNCLASSIFIED
		15a. DECLASSIFICATION/DOWNGRADING SCHEDULE
16. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT (of this Report)  Approved for public release; distribution unlimited.		
17. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT (of the abstract entered in Block 20, if different from Report)		
18. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES PRON: CJ-5-25043-CJA9 HDL Project No: 307532		
19. KEY WORDS (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number)  Laser Transition metal ions		
20. ABSTRACT (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number)  Data are given on 12 host materials for lasers that use the transition metal ions. Included in each section are the crystallographic data, x-ray data, lattice sum parameters $A_{\text{app}}$ , crystal field parameters $B_{\text{app}}(Dq)$ , and spin-orbit constants ( $\zeta$ ). One section contains the phenomenological free ion parameters $F(k)$ , $\zeta$ , and $\alpha$ , which have been obtained by fitting the reported free ion data. There is a bibliography for each host which, dependent on that particular host, is more or less complete. The data contained on each host material as well as on new host materials will be added periodically.		

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

The following report contains tables that list information on various potential laser host materials for transition metal ions of the  $nd^N$  electronic configuration. Many of the fluorinated host materials were selected from a list supplied by H. P. Jenssen and A. Linz of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT). We thank them for the use of this list. Also we wish to thank D. Gabbe of MIT for supplying us with a list of fluorinated garnets (almost all the information we have on these garnets was supplied by Gabbe).

A number of host materials were selected because lasers had been reported that used  $3d^N$  ions as impurities in those hosts. These host materials, with limited amounts of experimental energy levels, were reported during the early 1960's, and some later work has been done in some of these hosts. Unfortunately, much of the reported absorption data have been taken at room temperature ( $\sim 300$  K) and are quite unreliable because of the presence of vibronics and absorption from excited levels. Further complications arise when the data are extracted from the excitation spectra. There is a real need for low-temperature absorption spectra of many of these ions.

## 2. DISCUSSION OF TABLES

### 2.1 Crystallographic data

The crystallographic data on each host are given in the notation of the International Tables.<sup>1</sup> The crystallographic data are presented in a short table for each host that lists the following information:

- (a) Crystal class, such as triclinic, orthorhombic
- (b) Space group symbol and number from the International Tables
- (c) Number of chemical formula units, Z, per unit cell

<sup>1</sup>*International Tables for X-Ray Crystallography, I. Symmetry Groups*, Eds., N F M Henry and K. Lonsdale, Kynoch, Birmingham, U K (1969).

(d) Setting, if there is more than one for that space group in the International Tables

(e) Position (site type in the International Tables), site symmetry (in the Schoenflies notation), and general x, y, and z coordinates (expressed as fractions of the lattice constants) for that site type, for each constituent of the host crystal

(f) Lattice constants a, b, and c (in Å) and angles  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$ , and  $\gamma$  (in degrees and decimal parts)

(g) Effective charges (usually the valence charge) in units of the electronic charge

(h) Electric-dipole polarizabilities,  $\alpha$  (in  $\text{Å}^3$ ), for each of the constituent ions

### 2.2 Lattice sums, $A_{nm}$

The data given in section 2.1 were used to obtain the point-charge,<sup>2,3</sup> point-dipole,<sup>4</sup> and self-induced<sup>5</sup> contributions to the lattice sum parameters  $A_{nm}$ . All the  $A_{nm}$  for  $1 \leq n \leq 5$  are given and are sufficient for the analysis of the  $nd^N$  configuration. The units of  $A_{nm}$  are  $\text{cm}^{-1}/\text{\AA}^n$ . The crystal-field parameters for a particular ion are given by  $B_{nm} = \langle r^n \rangle A_{nm}$ , where  $\langle r^n \rangle$  is the radial expectation value<sup>6</sup> of  $r^n$  for the ion under consideration. At the bottom of each of the tables of  $A_{nm}$  the lattice sums  $S^{(0)}$ ,  $S^{(2)}$ , and  $S^{(4)}$  are given.

The  $S^{(0)}$  sum yields the interconfiguration shift<sup>7</sup>  $\Delta E = \Delta E_0 - [\langle r^2 \rangle_{n'1'} - \langle r^2 \rangle_{nl}] S^{(0)}$ , and the  $S^{(k)}$  sums yield the Slater integral shifts as  $\Delta F^{(2)} = -\langle r^2 \rangle^2 S^{(2)}$  and  $\Delta F^{(4)} = -\langle r^4 \rangle^2 S^{(4)}$ ; the

<sup>2</sup>C. A. Morrison and R. P. Leavitt, *Spectroscopic Properties of Triply Ionized Lanthanides in Transparent Host Crystals*, in *Handbook on the Physics and Chemistry of Rare Earths*, 5, K. Gschneidner and L. Eyring, Eds., North-Holland, New York (1982).

<sup>3</sup>N. Karayianis and C. A. Morrison, *Rare Earth Ion-host Interactions, 1. Point Charge Lattice Sum in Scheelite*, Harry Diamond Laboratories, HDL-TR-1648 (October 1973) (NTIS 011252).

<sup>4</sup>C. A. Morrison, *Dipolar Contributions to the Crystal Fields in Ionic Solids*, Solid State Comm., 18 (1976), 153.

<sup>5</sup>C. A. Morrison, G. F. de Sa, and R. P. Leavitt, *Self-Induced Multipole Contribution to the Single-Electron Crystal Field*, J. Chem Phys., 6 (1982), 3899.

<sup>6</sup>S. Fraga, K. M. S. Saxena, and J. Karwowski, *Handbook of Atomic Data*, Elsevier, New York (1976).

<sup>7</sup>C. A. Morrison, *Host Dependence of the Rare-Earth Ion Energy Separation  $4f^N - 4f^{N-1}nl$* , J. Chem. Phys., 2 (1980), 1001.

units are such that if  $\langle r^k \rangle$  is in Å units, then each shift is in units of  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ .

### 2.3 Experimental results

In this section we report all the experimental data in terms of the Slater integrals  $F^{(k)}$  and the crystal-field parameters  $B_{nm}$ . Since a number of different notations exist, we describe in detail our conversion from each set of constants to  $B_{nm}$  or  $F^{(k)}$ .

#### 2.3.1 Relation of $Dq$ with $B_{40}$

In his article, McClure<sup>8</sup> gives the electric potential for a six-fold cubic array of charges at a distance  $R$  as

$$V = D(x^4 + y^4 + z^4 - 3/5 r^4), \quad (1)$$

where  $D = 35 e/(4R^5)$ . The potential energy, eV, can be written as

$$U = eDr^4(X^4 + Y^4 + Z^4 - 3/5), \quad (2)$$

where  $X = x/r$ , etc. For equivalent electrons, McClure<sup>8</sup> defines  $q$  by  $q = 2\langle r^4 \rangle e/105$ , so that

$$U = (105/2)Dq(X^4 + Y^4 + Z^4 - 3/5). \quad (3)$$

In our notation, we write the same potential as

$$U = B_{40}[C_{40} + (5/\sqrt{70})(C_{44} + C_{4-4})]. \quad (4)$$

for six-fold cubic coordination with charges at  $(\pm R, 0, 0)$ ,  $(0, \pm R, 0)$ , and  $(0, 0, \pm R)$ . The  $C_{nm}$  are given by<sup>9</sup>

$$C_{40} = (35Z^4 - 30Z^2 + 3)/8, \quad (5)$$

$$C_{4\pm 4} = (X \pm iY)^4(35/128)^{1/2}. \quad (6)$$

Substituting (5) and (6) into (4) gives

$$\begin{aligned} C_{40} + (5/\sqrt{70})(C_{44} + C_{4-4}) \\ = (5/2)(X^4 + Y^4 + Z^4 - 3/5). \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

<sup>8</sup>D. S. McClure, *Electronic Spectra of Molecules and Ions in Crystals: II, Solid State Phys.*, 9 (1959), 420, Academic Press, New York.

<sup>9</sup>C. J. Ballhausen, *Ligand Field Theory*, McGraw Hill, New York (1962), 93.

Thus, we obtain

$$(5/2)B_{40} = (105/2)Dq,$$

or

$$B_{40} = 21Dq. \quad (8)$$

This relation (8) has been used to convert the  $Dq$  reported in the literature to  $B_{40}$  for crystals with four-fold axes (e.g.,  $C_4$ ,  $S_4$ , etc.). If in the cubic group the principal axis of rotation is the cube diagonal, then relation (4) becomes

$$U = B_{40}[C_{40} + \sqrt{10}/\sqrt{7}(C_{43} - C_{4-3})], \quad (9)$$

and the reported  $Dq$ ,  $B_{40}$  relation becomes

$$B_{40} = 14 Dq \quad (10)$$

Since the sign of  $Dq$  is generally not reported, we give the sign of  $B_{40}$  or  $B_{40}'$  that is obtained from the point charge lattice sum  $A_{40}$ .

#### 2.3.2 Relation between Slater and Racah parameters

For d electrons, Judd<sup>10</sup> gives the following relations:

$$\begin{aligned} F_0 &= F(0) \\ F_2 &= F(2)/49 \\ F_4 &= F(4)/441 \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} E^0 &= F_0 - 7F_2/2 - 63F_4/2 \\ E^1 &= 5(F_2 + 9F_4)/2 \\ E^2 &= (F_2 - 5F_4)/2 \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

and Racah<sup>11</sup> introduces A, B, and C by

$$\begin{aligned} A &= F_0 - 49F_4 \\ B &= F_2 - 5F_4 \\ C &= 35F_4 \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

<sup>10</sup>B. R. Judd, *Operator Techniques in Atomic Spectroscopy*, McGraw-Hill, New York (1963), 221.

<sup>11</sup>G. Racah, *Theory of Complex Spectra IV*, *Phys. Rev.*, 76 (1949), 1352.

All these parameters are used and reported in the literature. We have chosen to put all the reported data in terms of  $F^{(k)}$ , since Hartree-Fock calculations of  $F^{(k)}$  have been reported for a large number of ions.<sup>6</sup> In terms of A, B, and C we have

$$F^{(0)} = (5A + 7C)/5,$$

$$F^{(2)} = 7(7B + C),$$

and

$$F^{(4)} = 63C/5. \quad (14)$$

And in terms of  $E^k$ :

$$F^{(0)} = E^0 - 49E^1/10 + 63E^2/2,$$

$$F^{(2)} = 49(9E^2 - E^1)/2,$$

and

$$F^{(4)} = 441(5E^2 - E^1)/10; \quad (15)$$

and the relation between  $F^{(k)}$  and  $F_k$  is given in equation (11).

#### 2.4 References for each host material

The final section on each host material consists of a number of references to experimental and theoretical work that has been reported. This list, in most cases, is far from exhaustive and will be continuously updated as new work is reported or older references found. For a number of hosts, only x-ray data have been reported, and we have been unable to find any reference to optical data on transition elements in these hosts. On a number of host materials, references were found which contain important information on that host not contained in the tables. These references have been included.

### 3. SUMMARY

In this report we have provided the data on 12 host materials for lasers that use the transition metal ions. Included in each section are the crystallographic data, x-ray data, lattice sum parameters  $A_{nm}$ , crystal field parameters  $B_{nm}$  ( $Dq$ ), and spin-orbit constants ( $\zeta$ ). One section includes

<sup>6</sup>S. Fraga, K. M. S. Saxena, and J. Karwowski, *Handbook of Atomic Data*, Elsevier, New York (1976).

the phenomenological free ion parameters  $F^{(k)}$ ,  $\zeta$ , and  $\alpha$ , which have been obtained by fitting the reported free ion data. For each host, there is a bibliography which, dependent on that particular host, is more or less complete. We plan to update the data contained on each host material as well as on new host materials as additional information becomes available.

### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We thank Norman Brandt of the Harry Diamond Laboratories' library for his cooperation in responding to our many requests for special information searches and copies of numerous documents from obscure sources. Also, we wish to thank A. Linz, H. Jenssen, and B. Aull of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for suggesting a number of the materials referenced here. Thanks also go to A. Pinto and J. Paul of the Night Vision and Electro-Optics Laboratory for suggested materials.

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- (6) S. Fraga, K. M. S. Saxena, and J. Karwowski, *Handbook of Atomic Data*, Elsevier, New York (1976).
- (7) C. A. Morrison, *Host Dependence of the Rare-Earth Ion Energy Separation  $4f^N - 4f^{N-1}nl$* , J. Chem. Phys., **72** (1980), 1001. In the expression for the Slater-parameter host-dependent shift, a factor ( $k+1$ ) was omitted. This omission has been reported by: M. V. Eremin and A. A. Kornienko, *Effect of Covalency on Slater Parameters and the Correlation Crystal Field in Transient-Metal Compounds*, Opt. Spectrosc., **53** (1982), 45.
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- (10) B. R. Judd, *Operator Techniques in Atomic Spectroscopy*, McGraw-Hill, New York (1963), 221.
- (11) G. Racah, *Theory of Complex Spectra IV*, Phys. Rev., **76** (1949), 1352.

**Table 1.  $\text{Y}_3\text{Al}_5\text{O}_{12}$  (YAG)**

(A) Crystallographic data on  $\text{Y}_3\text{Al}_5\text{O}_{12}$ :

Cubic  $Ia3d$ ,  $Z = 8$

-Ion	Site	Symm.	$x^a$	y	z	q	$a(\text{\AA}^3)^b$
Al <sub>1</sub>	16(a)	C <sub>3i</sub>	0	0	0	3	0.0530
Al <sub>2</sub>	24(d)	S <sub>4</sub>	3/4	0	1/4	3	0.0530
Y	24(c)	D <sub>2</sub>	0	1/4	1/8	3	0.870
O	96(h)	C <sub>1</sub>	-0.0306	0.0512	0.1500	-2	1.349

<sup>a</sup>X-ray data,  $a = 12.000 \text{\AA}$ , reference 1.

<sup>b</sup>Reference 2.

(B) Lattice sum,  $A_{nm}(\text{cm}^{-1}/\text{\AA}^n)$ , for the Al ion in 24(d) (S<sub>4</sub>) site in  $\text{Y}_3\text{Al}_5\text{O}_{12}$ :

$A_{nm}$	Point charge	Self-induced	Dipole	Total
A <sub>20</sub>	6.355	-2.604	14,013	17,765
ReA <sub>32</sub>	-27.522	8.609	-11,957	-30,870
ImA <sub>32</sub>	37.839	-11,913	6,332	32,258
A <sub>40</sub>	-25.089	11,879	-8,516	-21,726
ReA <sub>44</sub>	-3.763	1,614	1,964	-185.1
ImA <sub>44</sub>	-9.108	4,740	-2,875	-7,243
ReA <sub>52</sub>	-2.931	2,287	-3,498	-4,142
ImA <sub>52</sub>	4,328	-3,207	3,640	4,762
A <sub>44</sub>	9,855	—	—	7,245

(C) Lattice sum,  $A_{nm}(\text{cm}^{-1}/\text{\AA}^n)$ , for the Al ion in 16(a) (C<sub>3i</sub>) site in  $\text{Y}_3\text{Al}_5\text{O}_{12}$  (rotated so that the z-axis is parallel to the (111) crystallographic axis):

$A_{nm}$	Point charge	Self-induced	Dipole	Total
A <sub>20</sub>	6.836	-1,107	-13,553	-7,823
A <sub>40</sub>	-20.054	8,166	3,273	-8,615
ReA <sub>43</sub>	2.813	-1,422	6,253	7,644
ImA <sub>43</sub>	-22.370	8,639	2,348	-11,383
A <sub>43</sub>	22.546	—	—	13,711

(D) Experimental ( $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ) values of  $B_{40}$ ,  $F^{(2)}$ , and  $F^{(4)}$  for  $nd^N$  ions in  $\text{Y}_3\text{Al}_5\text{O}_{12}$  (cont'd)

Ion	$B_{40}$	$F^{(2)}$	$F^{(4)}$	T	Site	Ref.	$nd^N$
Cr <sup>+3</sup>	-23.730	53,438	34,978	300	C <sub>3i</sub>	3,16	3d <sup>3</sup>
Cr <sup>+3</sup>	-23.072	55,806	36,806	300	C <sub>3i</sub>	4	3d <sup>3</sup>
Cr <sup>+3</sup>	-24.150	53,760	40,320	—	C <sub>3i</sub>	10	3d <sup>3</sup>
Cr <sup>+3</sup>	-23.380	—	—	—	C <sub>3i</sub>	6	3d <sup>3</sup>
Cr <sup>+3</sup>	-22.960	54,600	40,950	77	C <sub>3i</sub>	11	3d <sup>3</sup>
Mn <sup>+3</sup>	-27.650	59,500	32,130	300	C <sub>3i</sub>	3,10	3d <sup>4</sup>
Mn <sup>+4</sup>	-27.874	53,540	43,456	300	C <sub>3i</sub>	4	3d <sup>3</sup>
Mn <sup>+4</sup>	-44,100	—	—	—	5	3d <sup>3</sup>	
Fe <sup>+3</sup>	-26,950	39,690	15,876	300	C <sub>3i</sub>	3,10	3d <sup>5</sup>
Fe <sup>+3</sup>	-17,682	49,224	36,477	—	C <sub>3i</sub>	5,8	3d <sup>5</sup>
Fe <sup>+3</sup>	-21,756	51,023	42,979	—	S <sub>4</sub>	5,8	3d <sup>5</sup>
Co <sup>+3</sup>	-25,200	56,630	34,020	300	C <sub>3i</sub>	3,10	3d <sup>6</sup>
Co <sup>+3</sup>	-17,430	—	—	—	S <sub>4</sub>	12	3d <sup>6</sup>
Co <sup>+2</sup>	-9,660	—	—	—	S <sub>4</sub>	12	3d <sup>7</sup>
Co <sup>+2</sup>	-12,880	—	—	—	C <sub>3i</sub>	12	3d <sup>7</sup>

(D) Experimental ( $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ) values of  $B_{40}$ ,  $F^{(2)}$ , and  $F^{(4)}$  for  $nd^N$  ions in  $\text{Y}_3\text{Al}_5\text{O}_{12}$  (cont'd)

Ion	$B_{40}$	$F^{(2)}$	$F^{(4)}$	T	Site	Ref.	$nd^N$
Ni <sup>+3</sup>	-27,580	42,000	22,680	300	C <sub>3i</sub>	3,10	3d <sup>7</sup>
Rh <sup>+3</sup>	-28,840	40,600	21,924	—	C <sub>3i</sub>	5	4d <sup>6</sup>
Pd <sup>+3</sup>	-23,730	39,326	21,218	—	C <sub>3i</sub>	5	4d <sup>7</sup>
Pt <sup>+3</sup>	-23,100	44,520	30,744	—	C <sub>3i</sub>	5	5d <sup>7</sup>
V <sup>+3</sup>	-23,800	—	—	—	C <sub>3i</sub>	5	3d <sup>2</sup>
V <sup>+3</sup>	-17,850	—	—	—	S <sub>4</sub>	5	3d <sup>2</sup>
V <sup>+4</sup>	-30,800	—	—	—	C <sub>3i</sub>	5	3d <sup>1</sup>
V <sup>+4</sup>	-26,250	—	—	—	S <sub>4</sub>	5	3d <sup>1</sup>

Table 1(D) References

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**Table 1(D) References (cont'd)**

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**(B) Lattice sum data.**

1. Lattice sum,  $A_{nm}(\text{cm}^{-1}/\text{\AA}^n)$ , for the Al site (C<sub>3i</sub>) in the Pa3 form of K<sub>2</sub>NaAlF<sub>6</sub>:

$A_{nm}$	Monopole	Dipole
$A_{20}$	20,464	4,881
$A_{40}$	-15,791	-13,471
$\text{Re}A_{43}$	14,510	12,897
$\text{Im}A_{43}$	3,769	3,277

2. Lattice sum,  $A_{nm}(\text{cm}^{-1}/\text{\AA}^n)$ , for the Al site (O<sub>h</sub>) in the Fm3m form of K<sub>2</sub>NaAlF<sub>6</sub>:

$A_{nm}$	Monopole	Dipole	Self-induced	Total
$A_{40}$	23,267	15,593	-12,274	26,586
$A_{44}$	13,905	9,319	-7,335	15,888

$$S(0) = 16,750 \text{ cm}^{-1}/\text{\AA}^2$$

$$S(2) = 15,425 \text{ cm}^{-1}/\text{\AA}^4$$

$$S(4) = 2,551.3 \text{ cm}^{-1}/\text{\AA}^8$$

**Table 2. K<sub>2</sub>NaAlF<sub>6</sub>**

**(A) Crystallographic data on the two forms of K<sub>2</sub>NaAlF<sub>6</sub>.**

1. Cubic Pa3, 205, Z = 4, elpasolite.

Ion	Site	Symm.	x <sup>a</sup>	y	z	q	$\sigma(\text{\AA}^3)$ <sup>b</sup>
Na	4(b)	C <sub>3i</sub>	1/2	1/2	1/2	1	0.147
K	8(c)	C <sub>3</sub>	1/4	1/4	1/4	1	0.827
Al	4(a)	C <sub>3i</sub>	0	0	0	3	0.0530
F	24(d)	C <sub>1</sub>	0.22	0.03	0.01	-1	1.04

<sup>a</sup>X-ray data,  $a = 8.11 \text{ \AA}$ , reference 1.

<sup>b</sup>Reference 2.

2. Cubic Fm3m, 225, Z = 4, elpasolite.

Ion	Site	Symm.	x <sup>a</sup>	y	z	q	$\sigma(\text{\AA}^3)$ <sup>b</sup>
Al	4(a)	O <sub>h</sub>	0	0	0	3	0.0530
Na	4(b)	O <sub>h</sub>	1/2	1/2	1/2	1	0.147
K	8(c)	T <sub>d</sub>	1/4	1/4	1/4	1	0.827
F	24(e)	C <sub>4v</sub>	0.219	0	0	-1	1.04

<sup>a</sup>X-ray data,  $a = 8.119 \text{ \AA}$ , reference 6.

<sup>b</sup>Reference 2.

**Table 2 References**

- R. W. G. Wyckoff, *Crystal Structures*, 3, Interscience, New York (1968), 374.
- P. C. Schmidt, A. Weiss, and T. P. Das, *Effect of Crystal Fields and Self-Consistency on Dipole and Quadrupole Polarizabilities of Closed-Shell Ions*, *Phys. Rev. B* **19** (1979), 5525.
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**Table 3. Na<sub>3</sub>Al<sub>2</sub>Li<sub>3</sub>F<sub>12</sub> Cryolithionite (Garnet)**

**(A) Crystallographic data on Na<sub>3</sub>Al<sub>2</sub>Li<sub>3</sub>F<sub>12</sub>.**

Cubic Ia3d, 230, Z = 8.

Ion	Site	Symm.	x <sup>a</sup>	y	z	q	$\sigma(\text{\AA}^3)$ <sup>b</sup>
Na	24(c)	D <sub>2</sub>	1/8	0	1/4	1	0.179
Al	16(a)	C <sub>3i</sub>	0	0	0	3	0.0530
Li	24(d)	S <sub>4</sub>	3/8	0	1/4	1	0.0321
F	96(h)	C <sub>1</sub>	-0.02888	0.04268	0.13989	-1	0.731

<sup>a</sup>X-ray data,  $a = 12.122 \text{ \AA}$ , from reference 1.

<sup>b</sup>Reference 2.

(B) Lattice sum,  $A_{nm}(\text{cm}^{-1}/\text{\AA}^n)$ , for the Al site ( $C_{3i}$ ) in  $\text{Na}_3\text{Al}_2\text{Li}_3\text{F}_{12}$  (rotated so that the z-axis is along the (111) crystallographic axis).

$A_{nm}$	Monopole	Total
$A_{20}$	-2,050.90	732.86
$A_{40}$	14,469.88	-15,454.32
$A_{43}$	-16,491.07	18,471.61

Table 3 References

- (1) R. W. G. Wyckoff, *Crystal Structures*, 3, Interscience, New York (1968), 222.  
 (2) P. C. Schmidt, A. Weiss, and T. P. Das, *Effect of Crystal Fields and Self-Consistency on Dipole and Quadrupole Polarizabilities of Closed-Shell Ions*, Phys. Rev. B19 (1979), 5525.

Table 4. Free ion data

Free ion  $F(2)$ ,  $F(4)$ , and  $\xi$  and  $\alpha$  for  $nd^N$  ions ( $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ).

$nd^N$	Ion	$F(2)$	$F(4)$	$\xi$	$\alpha$	Ref.
3d <sup>2</sup>	$\text{Sc}^{1+}$	35,469	19,832	63.18	27	1
3d <sup>2</sup>	$\text{Ti}^{2+}$	53,061	30,920	126.4	56.4	1
3d <sup>2</sup>	$\text{Ti}^{2+}$	54,870	32,034	129.4	20.80	2
3d <sup>2</sup>	$\text{Ti}^{2+}$	53,322 <sup>a</sup>	29,000 <sup>a</sup>	120.4 <sup>b</sup>	—	3
3d <sup>2</sup>	$\text{V}^{3+}$	67,200	40,522	219.6	75	1
3d <sup>2</sup>	$\text{Cr}^{4+}$	75,831	47,061	337.9	—	1
3d <sup>3</sup>	$\text{V}^{2+}$	55,153	20,954	186.3	199	1
3d <sup>3</sup>	$\text{V}^{2+}$	59,669	35,882	176.7	24.58	2
3d <sup>3</sup>	$\text{V}^{2+}$	57,437 <sup>a</sup>	36,363 <sup>a</sup>	167.8 <sup>b</sup>	—	4
3d <sup>3</sup>	$\text{Cr}^{3+}$	75,950	30,076	295.6	437	1
3d <sup>3</sup>	$\text{Cr}^{3+}$	70,905 <sup>a</sup>	45,986 <sup>a</sup>	296.4 <sup>b</sup>	—	5
3d <sup>3</sup>	$\text{Mn}^{4+}$	80,332	47,754	437.0	91	1
3d <sup>4</sup>	$\text{Cr}^{2+}$	59,121 <sup>a</sup>	46,179 <sup>a</sup>	234.3 <sup>b</sup>	—	5
3d <sup>4</sup>	$\text{Cr}^{2+}$	62,300	38,934	263.2	61.0	1
3d <sup>4</sup>	$\text{Cr}^{2+}$	64,467	39,730	239.4	28.36	2
3d <sup>4</sup>	$\text{Mn}^{3+}$	81,970	46,998	387.7	12	1
3d <sup>4</sup>	$\text{Mn}^{3+}$	71,593 <sup>a</sup>	55,647 <sup>a</sup>	361.8 <sup>b</sup>	—	6
3d <sup>4</sup>	$\text{Fe}^{4+}$	87,269	56,183	564.6	85	1
3d <sup>5</sup>	$\text{Mn}^{2+}$	67,685	40,698	351.4	74.8	7
3d <sup>5</sup>	$\text{Mn}^{2+}$	69,266	43,578	317.5	32.14	2
3d <sup>6</sup>	$\text{Fe}^{2+}$	79,149	49,153	440.5	81	1
3d <sup>6</sup>	$\text{Fe}^{2+}$	74,064	47,426	411.0	35.92	2
3d <sup>6</sup>	$\text{Co}^{3+}$	84,377 <sup>a</sup>	60,291 <sup>a</sup>	584.6 <sup>b</sup>	—	8
3d <sup>7</sup>	$\text{Co}^{2+}$	77,532	50,123	560.3	65	1
3d <sup>7</sup>	$\text{Co}^{2+}$	78,863	51,274	519.9	39.70	2
3d <sup>8</sup>	$\text{Ni}^{2+}$	86,933	60,871	701.7	42	1
3d <sup>8</sup>	$\text{Ni}^{2+}$	83,661	55,122	644.2	43.48	2

<sup>a</sup>The Slater parameters are obtained by fitting the centroids of the reported experimental data for a given  $nd^N$  configuration.

<sup>b</sup>The  $\xi$  values are obtained by fitting the lowest J multiplet of the Hund ground state of the  $nd^N$  configuration.

Table 4 References

- (1) W.-K. Li, *Magnetic Interactions in Transition Metal Ions, Part I. Electronic Configurations  $d^2$ ,  $d^3$ , and  $d^4$* , Atomic Data 2 (1970), 45.  
 (2) A. Pasternak and Z. B. Goldschmidt, *Spin-Dependent Interactions in the  $3d^N$  Configurations of the Third Spectra of the Iron Group*, Phys. Rev. A6 (1972), 55.  
 The parameters are given in the form  
 $F(2) = 69,266 + 4,798.5(N - 5)$   
 $F(4) = 43,578 + 3,848(N - 5)$   
 $\alpha = 32.14 + 3.78(N - 5)$   
 $\xi = 348.3 + 85.8(N - 5) + 7.7[(N - 5)^2 - 4]$

- (3) C. Corliss and J. Sugar, *Energy Levels of Titanium, Ti I through Ti XXII*, J. Phys. Chem. Ref. Data 8 (1979), 1.  
 (4) J. Sugar and C. Corliss, *Energy Levels of Vanadium, V I through V XXIII*, J. Phys. Chem. Ref. Data 7 (1978), 1191.  
 (5) J. Sugar and C. Corliss, *Energy Levels of Chromium, Cr I through Cr XXIV*, J. Phys. Chem. Ref. Data 6 (1977), 317.  
 (6) C. Corliss and J. Sugar, *Energy Levels of Manganese, Mn I through Mn XXV*, J. Phys. Chem. Ref. Data 6 (1977), 1253.  
 (7) T. M. Dunn and W.-K. Li, *Magnetic Interactions for the Electronic Configuration  $d^5$* , J. Chem. Phys. 46 (1967), 2907.  
 (8) J. Sugar and C. Corliss, *Energy Levels of Cobalt, Co I through Co XXVII*, J. Phys. Chem. Ref. Data 10 (1981), 1097.

Table 5.  $\text{Cs}_2\text{TiF}_6$

(A) Crystallographic data (two forms reported) on  $\text{Cs}_2\text{TiF}_6$ .

1. Cubic Fm3m, 225, Z = 4.

Ion	Site	Symm.	x <sup>a</sup>	y	z	q	$\alpha(\text{\AA}^3)$ <sup>b</sup>
Ti	4(a)	$O_h$	0	0	0	+4	0.506
Cs	8(c)	$T_d$	1/4	1/4	1/4	+1	2.492
F	24(e)	$C_{4v}$	0.195	0	0	-1	0.731

<sup>a</sup>X-ray data,  $a = 8.96 \text{\AA}$ , the F position is not reported for  $\text{Cs}_2\text{TiF}_6$  and is taken from  $\text{Cs}_2\text{MnF}_6$ , reference 1.

<sup>b</sup>Reference 3.

2. Hexagonal  $P\bar{3}ml$ , 164, Z = 1.

Ion	Pos.	Symm.	x <sup>a</sup>	y	z	q	$\alpha(\text{\AA}^3)$ <sup>b</sup>
Ti	1(a)	$D_{3d}$	0	0	0	+4	0.506
Cs	2(d)	$C_{3v}$	1/3	2/3	0.691	+1	2.492
F	6(l)	$C_s$	0.167	0.167	0.206	-1	0.731

<sup>a</sup>X-ray data,  $a = 6.15 \text{\AA}$ ,  $c = 4.96 \text{\AA}$ , the Cs and F positions are not reported for  $\text{Cs}_2\text{TiF}_6$  and are taken from  $\text{Cs}_2\text{ZrF}_6$ , reference 2.

<sup>b</sup>Reference 3.

## (B) Lattice sums.

1. Lattice sum,  $A_{nm}(\text{cm}^{-1}/\text{\AA}^n)$ , for the Ti site ( $O_h$ ) in the cubic form of  $\text{Cs}_2\text{TiF}_6$ .

$A_{nm}$	Monopole	Dipole	Self-induced	Total
$A_{40}$	25,400	32,148	-14,102	43,445
$A_{44}$	15,179	19,212	-8,428	25,963

$$S^{(0)} = 18,682 \text{ cm}^{-1}/\text{\AA}^2$$

$$S^{(2)} = 17,743 \text{ cm}^{-1}/\text{\AA}^4$$

$$S^{(4)} = 3,148.1 \text{ cm}^{-1}/\text{\AA}^8$$

2. Lattice sums,  $A_{nm}(\text{cm}^{-1}/\text{\AA}^n)$ , for the Ti site ( $D_{3d}$ ) in the hexagonal form of  $\text{Cs}_2\text{TiF}_6$ .

$A_{nm}$	Monopole	Dipole	Self-induced	Total
$A_{20}$	-5,629	-3,291	1,172	-7,748
$A_{40}$	-5,090	-3,546	1,986	-6,651
$A_{43}$	10,051	6,316	-3,059	13,308

$$S^{(0)} = 8,919.9 \text{ cm}^{-1}/\text{\AA}^2$$

$$S^{(2)} = 5,251.8 \text{ cm}^{-1}/\text{\AA}^4$$

$$S^{(4)} = 460.86 \text{ cm}^{-1}/\text{\AA}^8$$

Table 5 References

- (1) R. W. G. Wyckoff, *Crystal Structures*, 3, Interscience, New York (1968), 341.
- (2) R. W. G. Wyckoff, *Crystal Structures*, 3, Interscience, New York (1968), 350.
- (3) P. C. Schmidt, A. Weiss, and T. P. Das, *Effect of Crystal Fields and Self-Consistency on Dipole and Quadrupole Polarizabilities of Closed-Shell Ions*, Phys. Rev. **B19** (1979), 5525.
- (4) N. B. Manson, G. A. Shah, B. Howes, and C. D. Flint,  ${}^4A_g \leftrightarrow {}^2E_g$  Transition of  $\text{Mn}^{4+}$  in  $\text{Cs}_2\text{TiF}_6 \cdot \text{MnF}_6^{2-}$ , Molec. Phys. **34** (1977), 1157.

Table 6.  $\text{NH}_4\text{Al}(\text{SO}_4)_2$ (A) Crystallographic data on  $\text{NH}_4\text{Al}(\text{SO}_4)_2$ .

Trigonal P321, 150,  $Z = 1$ .

Ion	Site	Symm.	$x^a$	y	z	q	$a(\text{\AA})^b$
$\text{NH}_4$	1(a)	$D_3$	0	0	0	1	2.684
Al	1(b)	$D_3$	0	0	1/2	3	0.0530
S	2(d)	$C_3$	1/3	2/3	0.222	6	4.893
$O_1$	2(d)	$C_3$	1/3	2/3	0.016	-2	1.349
$O_2$	6(g)	$C_2$	0.328	0.344	0.317	-2	1.349

<sup>a</sup>X-ray data,  $a = 4.724 \text{ \AA}$ ,  $c = 8.225 \text{ \AA}$ , the positions for S,  $O_1$ , and  $O_2$  in  $\text{NH}_4\text{Al}(\text{SO}_4)_2$  are not given. Those listed above are for the same ions in  $\text{KAl}(\text{SO}_4)_2$ , reference 1.

<sup>b</sup>Reference 2.

(B) Lattice sum,  $A_{nm}(\text{cm}^{-1}/\text{\AA}^n)$ , for the Al site ( $D_3$ ) in  $\text{NH}_4\text{Al}(\text{SO}_4)_2$ .

$A_{nm}$	Monopole	Dipole	Self-induced	Total
$A_{20}$	13,668	-42,591	-2,720.0	-41,994.49
$A_{33}$	10,708	-17,390	-1,961.9	—
$A_{40}$	-4,089.1	25,994	4,005.7	25,293.63
$A_{43}$	8,105.7	-36,041	840.80	3,661.09
$A_{53}$	5,996.4	-15,968	-2,489.0	—

$$S^{(0)} = 15,593 \text{ cm}^{-1}/\text{\AA}^2$$

$$S^{(2)} = 7,176.6 \text{ cm}^{-1}/\text{\AA}^4$$

$$S^{(4)} = 444.17 \text{ cm}^{-1}/\text{\AA}^8$$

## (C) Experimental parameters.

Ion	$F^{(2)}$	$F^{(4)}$	$\xi$	$a$	$B_{40}$	Ref.
$\text{Cr}^{3+}$	—	—	186	—	38,156	3

Table 6 References

- (1) R. W. G. Wyckoff, *Crystal Structures*, 3, Interscience, New York (1968), 168.
- (2) P. C. Schmidt, A. Weiss, and T. P. Das, *Effect of Crystal Fields and Self-Consistency on Dipole and Quadrupole Polarizabilities of Closed-Shell Ions*, Phys. Rev. **B19** (1979), 5525.
- (3) S. V. J. Lakshman, B. C. Venkatareddy, and J. Lakshmanarao, *Crystal Field, Spin Orbit and Excitation Interactions in the Spectrum of Chromium-Doped Ammonium Aluminum Sulphate*, Physica **98B** (1979), 65.

Table 7.  $\text{MgF}_2$ (A) Crystallographic data on  $\text{MgF}_2$ .

Tetragonal  $P4_2/mnm$ , 136,  $Z = 2$ .

Ion	Site	Symm.	$x^a$	y	z	q	$a(\text{\AA})^b$
Mg	2(a)	$D_{2h}$	0	0	0	+2	0.0809
F	4(f)	$C_{2v}$	0.303	0.303	0	-1	0.731

<sup>a</sup>X-ray data,  $a = 4.623 \text{ \AA}$ ,  $c = 3.052 \text{ \AA}$ , from reference 1.

<sup>b</sup>Reference 2.

(B) Lattice sum,  $A_{nm}(\text{cm}^{-1}/\text{\AA}^n)$ , for the Mg site ( $D_{2h}$ ) of  $\text{MgF}_2$ .

$A_{nm}$	Monopole	Dipole	Self-induced	Total
$A_{20}$	-576.3	3,745	-592.7	2,576
$A_{22}$	2,447	-1,807	-327.8	312.6
$A_{40}$	-3,020	-381.7	660.3	-2,742
$A_{42}$	-10,015	-212.2	3,965	-6,262
$A_{44}$	4,458	-513.4	-2,057	1,887

$S(0) = 8,871 \text{ cm}^{-1}/\text{\AA}^2$

$S(2) = 6,315 \text{ cm}^{-1}/\text{\AA}^4$

$S(4) = 656.0 \text{ cm}^{-1}/\text{\AA}^8$

Table 7 References

- (1) R. W. G. Wyckoff, *Crystal Structures*, 1, Interscience, New York (1968), 251.
- (2) P. C. Schmidt, A. Weiss, and T. P. Das, *Effect of Crystal Fields and Self-Consistency on Dipole and Quadrupole Polarizabilities of Closed-Shell Ions*, Phys. Rev. **B19** (1979), 5525.
- (3) L. F. Johnson, R. E. Dietz, and H. J. Guggenheim, *Optical Maser Oscillation from  $Ni^{2+}$  in  $MgF_2$  Involving Simultaneous Emission of Phonons*, Phys. Rev. Lett. **11** (1963), 318.
- (4) L. F. Johnson, R. E. Dietz, and H. J. Guggenheim, *Spontaneous and Stimulated Emission from  $Co^{2+}$  Ions in  $MgF_2$  and  $ZnF_2$* , Appl. Phys. Lett. **5** (1964), 21.
- (5) L. F. Johnson and H. J. Guggenheim, *Phonon-Terminated Coherent Emission from  $V^{2+}$  Ions in  $MgF_2$* , J. Appl. Phys. **38** (1964), 483.
- (6) R. R. Sharma and S. Sundaram, *Transition Metal Ions in Crystals: A Refined Treatment and Deduction of Coulomb and Exchange Interaction Constants*, Solid State Commun. **33** (1979), 381.
- (7) S. I. Yun, L. A. Kappers, and W. A. Sibley, *Enhancement of Impurity Ion Absorption due to Radiation-Produced Defects*, Phys. Rev. **B5** (1973), 773.
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- (9) L. F. Johnson, H. J. Guggenheim, and R. A. Thomas, *Phonon-Terminated Optical Masers*, Phys. Rev. **149** (1966), 179.
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Table 8.  $\text{MnF}_2$

(A) Crystallographic data on  $\text{MnF}_2$ .

Tetragonal  $P4_2/mnm$ , 136,  $Z = 2$ .

Ion	Site	Symm.	$x^a$	$y$	$z$	$q$	$a^b$
Mn	2(a)	$D_{2h}$	0	0	0	+2	0.122
F	4(f)	$C_{2v}$	0.305	0.305	0	-1	0.731

<sup>a</sup>X-ray data,  $a = 4.8734 \text{ \AA}$ ,  $c = 3.3099 \text{ \AA}$ , from reference 1.

<sup>b</sup>Reference 2.

(B) Lattice sum,  $A_{nm}(\text{cm}^{-1}/\text{\AA}^n)$  for the Mn site ( $D_{2h}$ ) in  $\text{MnF}_2$ .

$A_{nm}$	Monopole	Dipole	Self-induced	Total
$A_{20}$	901.5	1,815.67	-459.22	2,258
$A_{22}$	2638	-847.40	-300.87	1,490
$A_{40}$	-1670	-125.49	266.58	-1,529
$A_{42}$	-7263	-61.74	2,376.30	-4,948
$A_{44}$	3218	-222.98	-1,239.99	1,755

$S(0) = 6,070 \text{ cm}^{-1}/\text{\AA}^2$

$S(2) = 3,813 \text{ cm}^{-1}/\text{\AA}^4$

$S(4) = 307.3 \text{ cm}^{-1}/\text{\AA}^8$

(C) Experimental parameters.

Ion	$F(2)$	$F(4)$	$\zeta$	$B_{40}$	Ref.
$Co^{2+}$	—	—	—	-17,220	6

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**Table 9.  $ZnF_2$**

(A) Crystallographic data on  $ZnF_2$ .

Tetragonal  $P4_2/mnm$ ,  $Z = 2$ .

Ion	Site	Symm.	$x^a$	$y$	$z$	$q$	$a(\text{\AA}^3)^b$
Zn	2(a)	$D_{2h}$	0	0	0	+2	0.676
F	4(f)	$C_{2v}$	0.303	0.303	0	-1	0.731

<sup>a</sup>X-ray data,  $a = 4.7034 \text{ \AA}$ ,  $c = 3.1335 \text{ \AA}$ , from reference 1.

<sup>b</sup>Reference 2.

(B) Lattice sum,  $A_{nm}(\text{cm}^{-1}/\text{\AA}^n)$ , for the Zn site ( $D_{2h}$ ) in  $ZnF_2$ .

$A_{nm}$	Monopole	Dipole	Self-induced	Total
$A_{20}$	-304.8	2,855	-593.0	1,957
$A_{22}$	2,659	-1,379	-346.0	934.0
$A_{40}$	-249.1	-268.3	430.1	-2,329
$A_{42}$	-9,011	-135.5	3,350	-5,796
$A_{44}$	-4,046	-383.2	1,786	-1,876

$S^{(0)} = 8,214.0 \text{ cm}^{-1}/\text{\AA}^2$

$S^{(2)} = 5,417.7 \text{ cm}^{-1}/\text{\AA}^4$

$S^{(4)} = 508.50 \text{ cm}^{-1}/\text{\AA}^8$

**Table 9 References**

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**Table 10.  $MgO$**

(A) Crystallographic data on  $MgO$ .

Cubic  $Fm\bar{3}m$ ,  $Z = 4$ .

Ion	Site	Symm.	$x^a$	$y$	$z$	$q$	$a(\text{\AA}^3)^b$
Mg	4(a)	$O_h$	0	0	0	+2	0.0809
O	4(b)	$O_h$	1/2	1/2	1/2	-2	1.349

<sup>a</sup>X-ray data,  $a = 4.2112$ , from reference 1.

<sup>b</sup>Reference 2.

(B) Lattice sum,  $A_{nm}(\text{cm}^{-1}/\text{\AA}^n)$ , for the Mg site ( $O_h$ ) in  $MgO$ .

$A_{nm}$	Monopole	Self-induced	Total
$A_{40}$	20,084	-5,812	14,271
$A_{44}$	12,002	-3,474	8,528.8

$S^{(0)} = 11,851 \text{ cm}^{-1}/\text{\AA}^2$

$S^{(2)} = 7,523.7 \text{ cm}^{-1}/\text{\AA}^4$

$S^{(4)} = 621.35 \text{ cm}^{-1}/\text{\AA}^8$

(C) Experimental parameters.

Ion	$F^{(2)}$	$F^{(4)}$	$\alpha$	$B_{40}$	Ref.
$Cr^{3+}$	50,906	37,825	70	33,579	5
$V^{2+}$	42,429	30,239	60	30,429	5
$Cr^{2+}$	—	—	—	14,000	14
$Ni^{2+}$	—	—	—	18,060	15 <sup>a</sup>
$Ni^{2+}$	—	—	—	-17,115	16

<sup>a</sup>Refers to experimental optical data by A. G. Shenstone, *J. Opt. Soc. Am.* 44 (1954), 749.

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**Table 11. Be<sub>3</sub>Al<sub>2</sub>(SiO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>6</sub> (Beryl, Emerald)**

**(A) Crystallographic data on Be<sub>3</sub>Al<sub>2</sub>(SiO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>6</sub>.**

Hexagonal P6/mcc, 192, Z = 2.

Ion	Site	Symm.	x <sup>a</sup>	y	z	q	$\alpha(\text{\AA}^3)$ <sup>b</sup>
Al	4(c)	D <sub>3</sub>	1/3	2/3	1/4	+3	0.0530
Be	6(f)	D <sub>2</sub>	1/4	0	1/4	+2	0.0125
Si	12(l)	C <sub>3</sub>	0.382	0.118	0	+4	0.0165
O <sub>1</sub>	12(l)	C <sub>3</sub>	0.294	0.242	0	-2	1.349
O <sub>2</sub>	24(m)	C <sub>1</sub>	0.499	0.143	0.138	-2	1.349

<sup>a</sup>X-ray data, a = 9.206 Å, c = 9.205 Å, from reference 1.

<sup>b</sup>Reference 2.

**(B) Lattice sum, A<sub>nm</sub>(cm<sup>-1</sup>/Å<sup>n</sup>), for the Al site (D<sub>3</sub>) in Be<sub>3</sub>Al<sub>2</sub>(SiO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>6</sub>.**

A <sub>nm</sub>	Monopole	Dipole	Self-induced	Total
A <sub>20</sub>	-16,578	13,630	1,289	-1,659
A <sub>33</sub>	-14,113	-12,941	12,339	-4,716
A <sub>40</sub>	-16,436	-23,937	6,117	-34,257
A <sub>43</sub>	20,357	29,273	-8,341	41,288
A <sub>53</sub>	-14,004	-13,056	11,543	-15,516

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**Table 12. Na<sub>3</sub>Li<sub>3</sub>Sc<sub>2</sub>F<sub>12</sub>**

**(A) Crystallographic data on Na<sub>3</sub>Li<sub>3</sub>Sc<sub>2</sub>F<sub>12</sub>.**

Cubic Ia3d, 230, Z = 8.

Ion	Pos.	Symm.	x <sup>a</sup>	y	z	q	$\alpha$ <sup>b</sup>
Sc	16(a)	C <sub>3</sub> i	0	0	0	3	0.540
Na	24(e)	D <sub>2</sub>	1/4	1/8	0	1	0.147
Li	24(d)	S <sub>4</sub>	1/4	3/8	0	1	0.0321
F	96(f)	C <sub>1</sub>	-0.0343	0.0499	0.1407	-1	0.731

<sup>a</sup>X-ray data, a = 12.607 Å, from reference 1.

<sup>b</sup>Reference 2.

(B) Lattice sum,  $A_{nm}(\text{cm}^{-1}/\text{\AA}^n)$ , for the Sc site ( $C_{3i}$ ) in  $\text{Na}_3\text{Li}_3\text{Sc}_2\text{F}_{12}$  (rotated so that the z axis is along the (111) crystallographic direction).

$A_{nm}$	Monopole	Total
$A_{20}$	-107.71	-307.29
$A_{40}$	10,176	-11,064
$A_{43}$	-11,848	13,385

$$S^{(0)} = 10,262 \text{ cm}^{-1}/\text{\AA}^2$$

$$S^{(2)} = 7,978.8 \text{ cm}^{-1}/\text{\AA}^4$$

$$S^{(4)} = 947.55 \text{ cm}^{-1}/\text{\AA}^8$$

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### Table 13. $\text{Na}_3\text{Li}_3\text{In}_2\text{F}_{12}$

#### (A) Crystallographic data on $\text{Na}_3\text{Li}_3\text{In}_2\text{F}_{12}$ :

Cubic  $Ia3d$ ,  $230$ ,  $Z = 8$ .

Ion	Site	Symm.	$x^a$	$y$	$z$	$q$	$e^b$
In	16(a)	$C_{3i}$	0	0	0	3	0.574
Na	24(c)	$D_2$	1/4	1/8	0	1	0.179
Li	24(d)	$S_4$	1/4	3/8	0	1	0.0321
F	96(f)	$C_1$	-0.0349	0.0507	0.1422	-1	0.731

<sup>a</sup>X-ray data,  $a = 12.693$ , from reference 1.

<sup>b</sup>Reference 2.

(B) Lattice sums,  $A_{nm}(\text{cm}^{-1}/\text{\AA}^n)$ , for the In site ( $C_{3i}$ ) in  $\text{Na}_3\text{Li}_3\text{In}_2\text{F}_{12}$  (rotated so that the z axis is along the (111) crystallographic axis).

$A_{nm}$	Monopole	Total
$A_{20}$	-123.31	-482.55
$A_{40}$	-9150.3	-10,065
$A_{43}$	10,803	12,202

$$S^{(0)} = 9,228.1 \text{ cm}^{-1}/\text{\AA}^2$$

$$S^{(2)} = 6,898.8 \text{ cm}^{-1}/\text{\AA}^4$$

$$S^{(4)} = 760.65 \text{ cm}^{-1}/\text{\AA}^8$$

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